

XXXII.—Some new Species of Ipidæ and Platypodidæ in the British Museum. By Lt.-Col. WINN SAMPSON, F.E.S.

THE first two species described are from specimens received through Mr. Guy Marshall from Mr. Ulrich, and found on cacao-plants in Trinidad. The only other specimens of *X. urichi* in the British Museum are two received in 1905 from Angola (Portuguese West Africa), and reported as damaging the cacao-plants there, but whether to a serious extent is not stated.

Amphicranus theobroma, sp. n.

Oblongus, nitidus, glaber, piceo-brunneus; prothorace lateribus subrecto, a triente antico in apicem constricto, supra ad apicem oblique rotundatim declivi, asperato; summo antico tuberculo minuto ornato; elytris vix conspicue punctatis, post medium oblique excavatis, ad apicem breviter productis, anguste divaricatis, margine excavationis utrinque dentibus tribus ornato, tertio majore prope apicem, exstructo.

Long. 2·5, lat. 0·9 mm.

Hab. Trinidad.

Near to *A. collaris*, Bldf., but smaller, with all the abdominal segments similarly coloured and with a prominent single tubercle on the centre of the prothoracic anterior edge, which is bisinuate, with the base truncate; the exposed portion of the mesonotum above the scutellum strongly punctured; anterior tibiæ very strongly toothed on the outer edge and having the inner edge sinuous and hairy; femoral lobe large.

Xyleborus urichi, sp. n.

Oblongus, prothorace semielliptico, gibbo, summo apice medio granulis prominulis notato, dorso postice punctato; elytris a basi ad medium valde nitidis, æque pulvinato-convexis, dense striato-punctatis, et interstitiis irregulariter punctatis: sed a medio ad apicem opacis, subtilissime granulatis, interstitiis tuberculis pilisque ornatis.

Long. 3·0 mm.

Hab. Trinidad.

Head ferruginous, retracted, slightly convex, and evenly rugulose-punctate, with a straight transverse row of pale yellow hairs anteriorly; eyes oblong and emarginate, with

coarse facets; antennæ pale ferrugineous; prothorax ferrugineous and shiny on the posterior half, gibbose and semi-elliptical, slightly longer than broad, base truncate, with posterior angles acute, anteriorly rugose, with 4-6 prominent tubercles on the extreme anterior margin, the rugosity decreasing to the middle, the posterior half shiny and punctate, and the whole surface slightly pubescent. Elytra the same breadth as the prothorax and one-half longer, the posterior half parallel-sided and thence decreasing to form a somewhat acuminate apex, longitudinally arched from base to apex, with the basal third ferrugineous and shiny; punctate-striate, with the interstices irregularly punctured and piliferous; the apical portion dark and opaque, the interstices becoming tuberculate in the centre, with a double row of pale hairs, the remainder of the surface being very finely shagreened; a slight sinuosity and depression of the interstices near the suture is evident towards the apex; the under surface of the body uniformly coloured, except the abdominal segments, which are slightly darker, sparsely hairy, and coarsely punctured; the anterior coxæ contiguous, and the legs the same colour as the prothorax.

This species is near *X. capucinus*, Eichh., but differs in being narrower and longer, with punctate striæ on the elytra, the sides of which are not rounded from base to apex, &c.

Xyleborus arquatus, sp. n.

Oblongus, subnitidus, thorace semielliptico, anterioris rugis transversis scabro, posteriori subtiliter punctulato, lineola media basali dense hirta; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim punctulatis, lateribus subparallelis.

Long. 2.5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon.

Compact in shape, with pale ferrugineous head and elytra pitchy black; head convex in front, the surface minutely and uniformly shagreened, sparsely hairy towards the front, with a row of pale hairs over the mouth; eyes transverse, black and emarginate; antennæ the same colour as the head; prothorax a dirty yellow, semielliptical, and as broad as long, with sides and posterior angles rounded, rugose, but not tuberculate, slightly hairy, obsolete asperate behind, gibbose, with a small tuft of yellowish hairs at the centre of the base; scutellum small and dark-coloured; elytra one-half as long again as the prothorax, with subparallel sides, and obtusely rounded at the apex, slightly rounded at the basal angles, longitudinally arched from base to apex, striate-punctate,

with rows of longish hairs ; interstices with uniseriate rows of punctures and shorter hairs ; under surface dark, slightly hairy, and sparsely punctured ; legs paler than the body, the anterior tibiæ long and narrow, enlarged towards the apex, with a few strong teeth on the outer edge.

This insect has been received from Mr. E. Green, who reports it as a troublesome pest on the camphor-trees in Ceylon, where it is found both on the living and dead branches.

Xyleborus niger, sp. n.

Oblongus, niger, nitidus, pilis fulvescentibus parce adspersis, thorace gibbo, semielliptico, dorso antice exasperato, posterius subtiliter punctato ; elytris latitudine thoracis et illo vix duplo longioribus, subtilissime lineato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim punctatis, apice a medio excavato-retuso, punctato, excavationis fundo nitido, lineato-punctato ; sutura vix elevata et piliferis tuberculis ornata, interstitiis uniseriatim punctatis, 3^o et 4^o tuberculis ornatis, margine apicali integro.

Long. vix 6 mm.

Hab. Ruby Mines, Burmah.

Head black, sparsely covered with piliferous punctures, the hairs very long, especially centrally ; there is a transverse fringe of long yellow hairs over the mouth, and anteriorly a central small shining depression with a slight longitudinal carina posteriorly, the general surface shagreened ; prothorax semielliptical, shiny black, rugose-asperate in front, interspersed with longish hairs, gibbous, with scattered piliferous punctures behind and a medial posterior group of pale hairs ; scutellum triangular and polished.

Elytra nearly twice as long as the prothorax, with subparallel sides and excavate from the middle, punctate-striate, the punctures being large, round, and shallow ; the interstices before the declivity are smooth, with small uniseriate piliferous punctures down the centre ; at the commencement of the declivity each interstice has a sharp tooth, with one or two longish hairs close to it ; interstices 3 and 4 also have a few teeth distributed along them towards the apex ; the sutural striæ have a single row of small tubercles after the commencement of the declivity.

This species belongs to Eichhoff's division ** of the genus *Xyleborus*, but is larger than any described by that author.

Xyleborus sphenos, sp. n.

Elongatus, subcylindricus, brunneo-testaceus, subnitidus, antice

rugulosus, postice parce subtilissime punctulatus; elytris supra subtilissime striato-punctatis, interstitiis ante declivitatem non tuberculatis, apice acuminatis, singulo lateribus seriatim tuberculato, sutura immuni.

Long. 2 mm.

Hab. Uganda.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, and legs testaceous; elytra dark; the eyes deeply and broadly emarginate; prothorax bluntly rounded anteriorly and decreasing in breadth towards the base, rugose in front, but shiny and smooth behind; elytra very faintly striate-punctate and gradually narrowing to the acute apex, which is lengthened by two blunt broad processes, being continuations of the second elytral interstices; the declivity (commencing from the apical third of the elytra) has the first two striæ toothed at the commencement and then tuberculate to the apex, and the edge of the declivity is provided with numerous teeth, increasing in size towards the apex.

In one very pale (immature) specimen the only dark portions are the eyes and the elytral declivity.

These insects were sent me with the specimens of *X. industrius*, but I am not certain as to whether they were captured at the same time.

Xyleborus industrius, sp. n.

Elongatus, cylindricus, pallide villosus, thorace testaceo, antice imbricato exasperato, postice punctato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis subtiliter uniseriatim punctulatis, apice a parte tertio abrupte excavato-truncato, ambitu calloso dentibus pluribus minimis ornato, fundo ipso irregulariter punctato, sutura vix elevata, tuberculis pilisque ornata.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Uganda.

Head and thorax testaceous; elytra dark except basally and laterally; head asperate, with scattered pale pubescence; eyes very deeply and broadly emarginate; prothorax oblong-cylindrical and slightly longer than broad, anteriorly roughened and hairy, the posterior part thickly covered with piliferous punctures; scutellum pale but well defined; elytra punctate-striate with very short hairs, the interstices having a single row of punctures with long hairs; after the declivity the hairs are continued only along the sutural striæ to the apex; the apical third of the elytra is somewhat abruptly truncate, forming a shiny very slight excavation with large shallow irregularly placed punctures, the margin

being edged with numerous small tubercles (two rather larger ones near the apex) and long pale hairs; the sutural striæ have a single row of tubercles extending to the apex, of which one or two near the apex are larger than the others.

Judging from Dr. Hagedorn's description, this species is somewhat similar to his *X. fisheri*, but differs in size, colour, arrangement of the tubercles, want of the suture between the pronotum and prosternum, &c.

Although here treated as a separate species from *X. sphenos*, I am of opinion that when more material comes to hand this insect will prove to be the female of the former.

Crossotarsus fragmentus, sp. n.

Brunneus, fronte plana, profunde punctata, medio fossulata; prothorace quadrato, parce irregulariter punctato, sulco brevi haud profundo; elytris lineato-punctatis, lineis ad basin impressis, interstitiis planis tenuiter lineato-punctatis, apice declivi, convexo, striato, interstitiis elevatis, seriato-tuberculatis et pilosis, margine externo utroque postice profunde emarginato, apice triplice emarginato.

Long. 5.5 mm.

Hab. Singapore.

Shiny brown, front flat, deeply punctured and sparsely hairy, with a small indentation in the centre and a dark median line at the top; prothorax with graduated punctuation, becoming coarser laterally, median line slight and scarcely reaching the base, with no groups of punctures; elytra with faintly punctured lines, the interstices shiny to the declivity and then contracted and bearing series of piliferous tubercles, the base of the third interstice having a small group of punctures.

This handsome insect belongs to the *Crossotarsi subdepressi*, and seems nearly allied to *C. terminatus*, Chap., and *C. venustus* ♂ as described by Mr. Blandford (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xv., April 1895). The elytral sculpture is somewhat complex, as will be seen from the figure (fig. 1, p. 250) of the apical half of the elytra, there being a deep lateral emargination on each elytron posteriorly and a triple emargination common to both elytra at the extremity; the interstices 1-3 cease a short distance before the apex, where the surface becomes smooth and shiny.

Crossotarsus fractus, sp. n.

C. fragmento similis, sed differt magnitudine et apicis elytrorum excisione minus profunda.

Long. 4.3 mm.

Hab. Borneo : Kuching, Sarawak.

This species also belongs to the *Crossotarsi subdepressi*, and only differs from *C. fragmentus* in size and in the elytra being less excised at the apex (fig. 2).

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

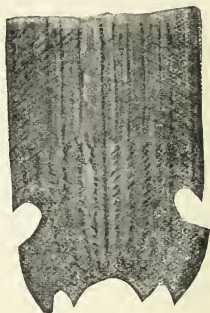


Fig. 1.—*Crossotarsus fragmentus*, sp. n.

Fig. 2.—*Crossotarsus fractus*, sp. n.

XXXIII.—*On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.*
By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THE last paper on this family by me was published in July 1911; the present is the thirty-eighth of the series.

In all the papers, when referring to the genera *Trypanæus* and *Trypeticus* I have wrongly assigned the masculine forms to the female and the female to the male. Marseul and other writers have committed the same error. In 1853, when Marseul first began the study of the group he described the sexes as species, and although warned by Monsieur A. Sallé, who had seen the insects in their natural habitat, he was not convinced of the truth of the matter.

The doubt having arisen as to the sexes of *Trypanæus* and its ally *Trypeticus*, specimens were sent to Dr. Sharp for his opinion, and he, having dissected them, reported that the sexes have hitherto been reversed by describers. In order to